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of

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for

**SECURITY ARTICLES HAVING DIFFRACTIVE SURFACES AND
COLOR SHIFTING BACKGROUNDS**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

1 This application is a continuation of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/351,102 filed on
2 July 8, 1999, entitled "Diffractional Surfaces With Color Shifting Backgrounds," which
3 application is incorporated herein in its entirety, and to which priority is claimed.
4

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. The Field of the Invention

5 The present invention is related generally to thin film optical coatings for use in
6 producing security articles. More specifically, the present invention is related to the
7 production of diffractional surfaces such as holograms or gratings having color shifting or
8 optically variable backgrounds which can be used as security articles in a variety of
9 applications.
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2. The Relevant Technology

12 Color shifting pigments and colorants have been used in numerous applications,
13 ranging from automobile paints to anti-counterfeiting inks for security documents and
14 currency. Such pigments and colorants exhibit the property of changing color upon variation
15 of the angle of incident light, or as the viewing angle of the observer is shifted. The primary
16 method used to achieve such color shifting colorants is to disperse small flakes, which are
17 typically composed of multiple layers of thin films having particular optical characteristics,
18 throughout a medium such as paint or ink that may then be subsequently applied to the
19 surface of an object.
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22 Diffraction patterns and embossments, and the related field of holographs, have
23 begun to find wide-ranging practical applications due to their aesthetic and utilitarian visual
24 effects. One very desirable decorative effect is the iridescent visual effect created by a
25 diffraction grating. This striking visual effect occurs when ambient light is diffracted into
26 its color components by reflection from the diffraction grating. In general, diffraction

1 gratings are essentially repetitive structures made of lines or grooves in a material to form
2 a peak and trough structure. Desired optical effects within the visible spectrum occur when
3 diffraction gratings have regularly spaced grooves in the range of hundreds to thousands of
4 lines per millimeter on a reflective surface.

5 Diffraction grating technology has been employed in the formation of two-
6 dimensional holographic patterns which create the illusion of a three-dimensional image to
7 an observer. Furthermore, the use of holographic images on various objects to discourage
8 counterfeiting has found widespread application.

9 There currently exist several applications for surfaces embossed with holographic
10 patterns which range from decorative items, such as gift wrap, to security documents, such
11 as bank notes and credit cards. Two-dimensional holograms typically utilize diffraction
12 patterns which have been formed on a plastic surface. In some cases, a holographic image
13 which has been embossed on such a surface can be visible without further processing;
14 however, it is generally necessary, in order to achieve maximum optical effects, to place a
15 reflective layer, typically a thin metal layer such as aluminum, onto the embossed surface.
16 The reflective layer substantially increases the visibility of the diffraction pattern
17 embossment.

18 Unfortunately, there exists a substantial incentive for counterfeiters to reproduce the
19 holograms which are frequently used in credit cards, bank notes, and the like. One of the
20 methods used to reproduce holograms is to scan a laser beam across the embossed surface
21 and optically record the reflected beam on a layer of a material such as a photopolymerizable
22 polymer. The original pattern can subsequently be reproduced as a counterfeit. Another
23 method is to remove the protective covering material from the embossed metal surface by
24 ion etching, and then when the embossed metal surface is exposed, a layer of metal such as
25 silver (or any other easily releasable layer) can be deposited. This is followed by deposition
26 of a layer of nickel, which is subsequently released to form a counterfeiting embossing shim.

Due to the level of sophistication of counterfeiting methods, it has become necessary

1 to develop more advanced security measures. One approach, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos.
2 5,629,068 and 5,549,774 to Miekka et al., is the application of inks, such as metallic flake
3 inks, metallic effect inks, or inks with pigments formed of optical stacks, upon the embossed
4 surface in lieu of a thin metal layer. In another approach, disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos.
5 5,624,076 and 5,672,410 also to Miekka et al., embossed metal particles or optical stack
6 flakes are used to produce a holographic image pattern.

7 Another problem with the holographic images as described above is that they require
8 direct specular illumination in order to be visualized. This means that for best viewing
9 results, the illuminating light must be incident at the same angle as the viewing angle.
10 Therefore, diffuse light sources, such as ordinary room lights or viewing by an overcast sky,
11 when used to illuminate the holographic image, do not reveal much of the visual information
12 contained in the hologram, and what is typically seen is only a silver colored reflection from
13 the embossed surface.

14 It would therefore be of substantial advantage to develop improved security products
15 to provide enhanced viewing qualities in ordinary room light and which are usable in various
16 security applications to make counterfeiting more difficult.
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SUMMARY AND OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

1 It is a primary object of the invention to provide a security article have color shifting
2 properties which increases the difficulty of counterfeiting in a variety of applications.

3 Another object of the invention to provide a security article with a distinctive pattern
4 that is readily observable over a wide range of viewing angles in diffuse lighting conditions.

5 Another object of the invention is to provide a security article with a holographic
6 pattern that has enhanced visibility and contrast to provide for viewing under diffuse lighting
7 conditions without the need for direct specular light.

8 Another object of the invention to provide a security article that can be manufactured
9 at low cost compared to prior security products.

10 To achieve the forgoing objects and in accordance with the invention as embodied
11 and broadly described herein, a security article is provided which includes a light
12 transmissive substrate having a first surface and an opposing second surface, with the first
13 surface having an optical interference pattern such as a diffraction grating pattern or a
14 holographic image pattern. A color shifting optical coating is formed on the substrate, with
15 the optical coating providing an observable color shift as the angle of incident light or
16 viewing angle changes. In one embodiment, the color shifting optical coating is formed on
17 the second surface of the substrate opposite from the optical interference pattern, and
18 includes an absorber layer formed adjacent to the substrate, a dielectric layer formed on the
19 absorber layer, and a reflector layer formed on the dielectric layer. Alternatively, this
20 multilayer optical coating can be formed on the same side of the substrate as the interference
21 pattern.

22 In another embodiment, the color shifting optical coating is applied to the substrate
23 in the form of a paint or ink which includes a polymeric medium and a plurality of color
24 shifting multilayer optical interference flakes dispersed in the polymeric medium. In other
25 embodiments, the color shifting optical coating is coextruded with a light transmissive
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embossed substrate to form adjacent layers or is dispersed in the form of interference flakes in the substrate material prior to forming the substrate.

The security article of the invention can be used in a variety of applications to provide for enhanced security measures such as anticounterfeiting. The security article can be utilized in the form of a label, a tag, a ribbon, a security thread, and the like, for application in a variety of objects such as security documents, monetary currency, credit cards, merchandise, etc.

These and other aspects and features of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, or may be learned by the practice of the invention as set forth hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

1 In order to more fully understand the manner in which the above-recited and other
2 advantages and objects of the invention are obtained, a more particular description of the
3 invention will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments thereof which are illustrated
4 in the appended drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only typical
5 embodiments of the invention and are not therefore to be considered as limiting of its scope,
6 the invention will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through
7 the use of accompanying drawings in which:

8 Figure 1A is a schematic depiction of a security article having a color shifting optical
9 coating according to one embodiment of the present invention;

10 Figure 1B is a schematic depiction of a security article having a color shifting optical
11 coating according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

12 Figure 2A is a schematic depiction of a security article having a color shifting optical
13 coating according to another embodiment of the present invention;

14 Figure 2B is a schematic depiction of a security article having a color shifting optical
15 coating according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

16 Figure 3 is a schematic depiction of a security article according to yet another
17 embodiment of the present invention;

18 Figure 4 is a schematic depiction of a security article according to a further
19 embodiment of the present invention;

20 Figure 5 is a schematic depiction of the security article of Figure 1A with a release
21 layer formed thereon;

22 Figure 6 is a schematic depiction of the security article of Figure 1A attached to a
23 carrier substrate;

24 Figure 7 is a schematic depiction of the security article of Figure 1B with a release
25 layer formed thereon; and
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Figure 8 is a schematic depiction of the security article of Figure 1B attached to a carrier substrate.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

1 The present invention is directed to security articles having diffractive surfaces with
2 color shifting backgrounds that produce enhanced visual effects. The configuration of the
3 security articles is such that a combination of either holographic or diffraction grating
4 patterns with color shifting films or layers decreases the possibility of counterfeiting.
5 Furthermore, the article of the invention allows a user to more easily view the image or
6 diffraction effect in diffuse light without the need for direct specular light.

7 Generally, the configuration of the security articles of the present invention is such
8 that the combination of a light transmissive substrate, having an interference pattern on the
9 surface thereof, with color shifting optical coatings provides security features that make
10 forgery or counterfeiting of an object difficult.

11 Referring to the drawings, wherein like structures are provided with like reference
12 designations, Figure 1A depicts a security article 10 according to one embodiment of the
13 present invention. The security article 10 includes a light transmissive substrate 14 formed
14 with an optical interference pattern 15 on an outer first surface thereof. A color shifting
15 optical coating 16 is formed on an opposing second surface of substrate 14 and is discussed
16 in further detail below. The combination of substrate 14 and color shifting optical coating
17 16 forming security article 10 provide a security feature that reduces the possibility of
18 duplication, forgery and/or counterfeiting of an object having security article 10 thereon.

19 The optical interference pattern 15 formed on the outer surface of light transmissive
20 substrate 14 can take various conventional forms including diffraction patterns such as
21 diffraction gratings, refraction patterns, holographic patterns such as two-dimensional and
22 three-dimensional holographic images, corner cube reflectors, or other like interference
23 patterns. The particular methods and structures that form optical interference pattern 15 are
24 known by those skilled in the art. For example, embossing the light transmissive substrate
25 to form an interference pattern thereon can be done by well known methods, such as
26 embossing the surface of a plastic film by pressing it in contact with a heated nickel

1 embossing shim at high pressure. Other methods include photolithography, molding of the
2 plastic film against a patterned surface, and the like.

3 Generally, moldable materials are used to form light transmissive substrate 14 and
4 include, for example, plastics such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET), especially PET type
5 G, polycarbonate, acrylics such as polyacrylates including polymethyl methacrylate
6 (PMMA), polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, polypropylene, polynaphthalene
7 terephthalate (PNT), mixtures or copolymers thereof, and the like. It is preferred that light
8 transmissive substrate 14 be substantially composed of a transparent material such as
9 polycarbonate. The substrate 14 is formed to have a suitable thickness of about $5\mu\text{m}$ to about
10 $100\mu\text{m}$, and preferably a thickness of about $12\mu\text{m}$ to about $25\mu\text{m}$. In addition, substrate 14
11 can be made of one layer or multiple layers of substrate materials.

12 In one embodiment, substrate 14 can be produced from a thermoplastic film that has
13 been embossed by heat softening the surface of the film and then passing the film through
14 embossing rollers which impart the diffraction grating or holographic image onto the
15 softened surface. In this way, sheets of effectively unlimited length can be formed with the
16 diffraction grating or holographic image thereon.

17 As shown in Figure 1A, the color shifting optical coating 16 is a multilayer optical
18 interference film that includes an absorber layer 18, a dielectric layer 20, and a reflector layer
19 22. The absorber layer 18 is deposited on light transmissive substrate 14 by a conventional
20 deposition process such as physical vapor deposition (PVD), sputtering, or the like. The
21 absorber layer 18 is formed to have a suitable thickness of about 30-150 Angstroms, and
22 preferably a thickness of about 50-100 Angstroms. The absorber layer 18 can be composed
23 of a semi-opaque material such as a grey metal, including metals such as chromium, nickel,
24 titanium, vanadium, cobalt, and palladium, as well as other metals such as iron, tungsten,
25 molybdenum, niobium, aluminum, and the like. Various combinations and alloys of the
26 above metals may also be utilized, such as Inconel (Ni-Cr-Fe). Other absorber materials may
also be employed in absorber layer 18 including metal compounds such as metal fluorides,

1 metal oxides, metal sulfides, metal nitrides, metal carbides, metal phosphides, metal
2 selenides, metal silicides, and combinations thereof, as well as carbon, germanium, cermet,
3 ferric oxide, metals mixed in a dielectric matrix, and the like.

4 The dielectric layer 20 is formed on absorber layer 18 by a conventional deposition
5 process such as PVD, reactive DC sputtering, RF sputtering, or the like. The dielectric layer
6 20 is formed to have an effective optical thickness for imparting color shifting properties to
7 security article 10. The optical thickness is a well known optical parameter defined as the
8 product ηd , where η is the refractive index of the layer and d is the physical thickness of the
9 layer. Typically, the optical thickness of a layer is expressed in terms of a quarter wave
10 optical thickness (QWOT) that is equal to $4\eta d/\lambda$, where λ is the wavelength at which a
11 QWOT condition occurs. The optical thickness of dielectric layer 20 can range from about
12 2 QWOT at a design wavelength of about 400 nm to about 9 QWOT at a design wavelength
13 of about 700 nm, and preferably 2-6 QWOT at 400-700 nm, depending upon the color shift
14 desired. Suitable materials for dielectric layer 20 include those having a "high" index of
15 refraction, defined herein as greater than about 1.65, as well as those have a "low" index of
16 refraction, which is defined herein as about 1.65 or less.

17 Examples of suitable high refractive index materials for dielectric layer 20 include
18 zinc sulfide (ZnS), zinc oxide (ZnO), zirconium oxide (ZrO₂), titanium dioxide (TiO₂),
19 carbon (C), indium oxide (In₂O₃), indium-tin-oxide (ITO), tantalum pentoxide (Ta₂O₅), ceric
20 oxide (CeO₂), yttrium oxide (Y₂O₃), europium oxide (Eu₂O₃), iron oxides such as
21 (II)diiron(III) oxide (Fe₃O₄) and ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃), hafnium nitride (HfN), hafnium carbide
22 (HfC), hafnium oxide (HfO₂), lanthanum oxide (La₂O₃), magnesium oxide (MgO),
23 neodymium oxide (Nd₂O₃), praseodymium oxide (Pr₆O₁₁), samarium oxide (Sm₂O₃),
24 antimony trioxide (Sb₂O₃), silicon carbide (SiC), silicon nitride (Si₃N₄), silicon monoxide
25 (SiO), selenium trioxide (Se₂O₃), tin oxide (SnO₂), tungsten trioxide (WO₃), combinations
26 thereof, and the like.

1 Suitable low refractive index materials for dielectric layer 20 include silicon dioxide
2 (SiO_2), aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3), metal fluorides such as magnesium fluoride (MgF_2),
3 aluminum fluoride (AlF_3), cerium fluoride (CeF_3), lanthanum fluoride (LaF_3), sodium
4 aluminum fluorides (*e.g.*, Na_3AlF_6 or $\text{Na}_5\text{Al}_3\text{F}_{14}$), neodymium fluoride (NdF_3), samarium
5 fluoride (SmF_3), barium fluoride (BaF_2), calcium fluoride (CaF_2), lithium fluoride (LiF),
6 combinations thereof, or any other low index material having an index of refraction of about
7 1.65 or less. For example, organic monomers and polymers can be utilized as low index
8 materials, including dienes or alkenes such as acrylates (*e.g.*, methacrylate), perfluoroalkenes,
9 polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon), fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP), combinations
10 thereof, and the like.

11 The reflector layer 22 is formed on dielectric layer 20 by a conventional deposition
12 process such as PVD, sputtering, or the like. The reflector layer 22 is formed to have a
13 suitable thickness of about 300-1000 Angstroms, and preferably a thickness of about 500-
14 1000 Angstroms. The reflector layer 22 is preferably composed of an opaque, highly
15 reflective metal such as aluminum, silver, copper, gold, platinum, niobium, tin, combinations
16 and alloys thereof, and the like, depending on the color effects desired. It should be
17 appreciated that semi-opaque metals such as grey metals become opaque at approximately
18 350-400 Angstroms. Thus, metals such as chromium, nickel, titanium, vanadium, cobalt,
19 and palladium, or cobalt-nickel alloys (which would be magnetic), could also be used at an
20 appropriate thickness for reflector layer 22.

21 In addition, reflector layer 22 can be composed of a magnetic material such as a
22 cobalt-nickel alloy, or can be formed of a semitransparent material, to provide for machine
23 readability for security verification. For example, machine readable information may be
24 placed on a backing underlying the optical coating, such as personal identification numbers
25 (PINS), account information, business identification of source, warranty information, or the
26 like. In an alternative embodiment, reflector layer 22 can be segmented to allow for partial
viewing of underlying information either visually or through the use of various optical,

1 electronic, magnetic, or other detector devices. This allows for detection of information
2 below optical coating 16, except in those locations where reflector segments are located,
3 thereby enhancing the difficulty in producing counterfeits. Additionally, since the reflector
4 layer is segmented in a controlled manner, the specific information prevented from being
5 read is controlled, providing enhanced protection from forgery or alteration.

6 By using an absorber/dielectric/reflector design for color shifting optical coating 16,
7 such as shown in Figure 1A, high chroma variable color effects are achieved that are
8 noticeable to the human eye. Thus, an object having security article 10 applied thereto will
9 change color depending upon variations in the viewing angle or the angle of the object
10 relative to the viewing eye. As a result, the variation in colors with viewing angle increases
11 the difficulty to forge or counterfeit security article 10. By way of example, the color-shifts
12 that can be achieved utilizing color shifting optical coating 16 in accordance with the present
13 invention include, but are not limited to, gold-to-green, green-to-magenta, blue-to-red, green-
14 to-silver, magenta-to-silver, magenta-to-gold, etc.

15 The color shifting properties of optical coating 16 can be controlled through proper
16 design of the layers thereof. Desired effects can be achieved through the variation of
17 parameters such as thickness of the layers and the index of refraction of each layer. The
18 changes in perceived color which occur for different viewing angles or angles of incident
19 light are a result of a combination of selective absorption of the materials comprising the
20 layers and wavelength dependent interference effects. The interference effects, which arise
21 from the superposition of the light waves that have undergone multiple reflections and
22 transmissions within the multilayered structure, are responsible for the shifts in perceived
23 color with different angles.

24 Figure 1B depicts a security article 30 according to an alternative embodiment of the
25 present invention. The security article 30 includes elements similar to those discussed above
26 with respect to security article 10, including a light transmissive substrate 14 formed with an
optical interference pattern on a surface thereof, and a color shifting optical coating 16 that

1 is a multilayer film. The optical coating 16 is formed, however, on the same side as the
2 interference pattern on substrate 14 by conventional deposition processes. The optical
3 coating 16 includes an absorber layer 18 on the interference pattern, a dielectric layer 20 on
4 absorber layer 18, and a reflector layer 22 on dielectric layer 20. As shown in Figure 1B,
5 each of these layers formed on substrate 14 conforms to the shape of the interference pattern
6 such as a holographic image.

7 Figure 2A depicts a security article 40 according to another embodiment of the
8 present invention. The security article 40 includes elements similar to those discussed above
9 with respect to security article 10, including a light transmissive substrate 14 formed with an
10 optical interference pattern 15 on an outer first surface thereof, and a color shifting optical
11 coating 16 formed on an opposing second surface of substrate 14. The optical coating 16 is
12 a multilayer film that includes an absorber layer 18 and a dielectric layer 20 thereon, but does
13 not include the reflector layer. This allows optical coating 16 to be transparent to light
14 incident upon the surface thereof, thereby providing for visual verification or machine
15 readability of information below optical coating 16 on a carrier substrate (not shown).

16 Figure 2B depicts a security article 50 according to an alternative embodiment of the
17 present invention. The security article 50 includes elements similar to those discussed above
18 with respect to security article 40, including a light transmissive substrate 14 formed with an
19 optical interference pattern on a surface thereof, and a color shifting optical coating 16 that
20 is a multilayer film. The optical coating 16 is formed, however, on the same side as the
21 interference pattern on substrate 14 by conventional deposition processes. The optical
22 coating 16 includes an absorber layer 18 on the interference pattern, and a dielectric layer 20
23 on absorber layer 18. This allows optical coating 16 to be transparent to light incident upon
24 the surface thereof, providing for visual verification or machine readability of information
25 on a carrier substrate.

26 Figure 3 depicts a security article 60 according to a further embodiment of the present
invention. The security article 60 includes elements similar to those discussed above with

1 respect to security article 10, including a light transmissive substrate 14 formed with an
2 optical interference pattern 15 on an outer first surface thereof, and a color shifting optical
3 coating 26 applied to an opposing second surface of substrate 14. The color shifting optical
4 coating 26 is formed from a layer of color shifting ink or paint that includes a polymeric
5 medium interspersed with a plurality of optical interference flakes having color shifting
6 properties.

7 The color shifting flakes of optical coating 26 are formed from a multilayer thin film
8 structure that includes the same basic layers as described above for the optical coating 16 of
9 security article 10. These include an absorber layer, a dielectric layer, and optionally a
10 reflector layer, all of which can be composed of the same materials discussed above in
11 relation to the layers of optical coating 16. The flakes can be formed to have a symmetrical
12 multilayer thin film structure, such as absorber/dielectric/reflector/dielectric/absorber, or
13 absorber/dielectric/absorber. Alternatively, the flakes can have a nonsymmetrical structure,
14 such as absorber/dielectric/reflector. The flakes are formed so that a dimension on any
15 surface thereof ranges from about 2 to about 200 microns.

16 Typically, the multilayer thin film structure is formed on a flexible web material with
17 a release layer thereon. The various layers are deposited on the web by methods well known
18 in the art of forming thin coating structures, such as PVD, sputtering, or the like. The
19 multilayer thin film structure is then removed from the web material as thin film flakes,
20 which can be added to a polymeric medium such as various pigment vehicles for use as an
21 ink or paint. In addition to the flakes, additives can be added to the inks or paints to obtain
22 desired color shifting results. These additives include lamellar pigments such as aluminum
23 flakes, graphite, mica flakes, and the like, as well as non-lamellar pigments such as
24 aluminum powder, carbon black, and other colorants such as organic and inorganic pigments,
25 and colored dyes.

26 Suitable embodiments of the flake structure are disclosed in a copending application
Serial Number 09/198,733, filed on November 24, 1998, now U.S. Patent No. 6,157,489 and

entitled "Color Shifting Thin Film Pigments," which is incorporated herein by reference. Other suitable embodiments of color shifting or optically variable flakes which can be used in paints or inks for application in the present invention are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,135,812, 5,171,363, 5,278,590, 5,084,351, and 4,838,648, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,135,812 discloses a symmetrical optical multilayer film which is composed either of transparent all-dielectric stacks, or transparent dielectric and semi-transparent metallic layered stacks. In the case of an all-dielectric stack, the optical coating is made of alternating layers of high and low index of refraction materials. In U.S. Patent No. 5,278,590 to Phillips et al., a symmetrical three-layer optical interference coating which can be formed into flakes is disclosed and includes first and second partially transmitting absorber layers that have essentially the same composition and thickness, with a dielectric spacer layer located between the first and second absorber layers. The dielectric layer is composed of a material having a low index of refraction such as magnesium fluoride.

The color shifting ink or paint utilized to form optical coating 26 on security device 60 can be applied by conventional coating devices and methods known to those skilled in the art. These include, for example, various printing methods such as silk screen, intaglio, gravure or flexographic methods, and the like. Alternatively, optical coating 26 can be formed on security device 60 by coextruding a polymeric material containing color shifting flakes, with the plastic material used to form substrate 14 having interference pattern 15.

Figure 4 depicts a security article 70 according to another embodiment of the present invention. The security article 70 includes a light transmissive substrate 14 formed with an optical interference pattern 15 on an outer surface thereof. A color shifting pigment is dispersed within substrate 14 and comprises a plurality of multilayer optical interference flakes, such as those described above with respect to security article 40. The flakes are dispersed within the material that forms substrate 14 prior to formation thereof. Preferably, the flakes are oriented so that they lie parallel to the planar back surface of substrate 14

opposite from the outer surface thereof in order to provide maximum color shifting effects.

1 The various security articles as described above can be used in a variety of
2 applications to provide for enhanced security measures such as anticounterfeiting. The
3 security articles can be utilized in the form of a label, tag, ribbon, security thread, tape, and
4 the like, for application in a variety of objects such as security documents, monetary
5 currency, credit cards, merchandise packaging, license cards, negotiable notes, bank bonds,
6 paper, plastic, or glass products, or other similar objects.

7 The security articles of the invention can be transferred and attached to various
8 objects by a variety of conventional processes. For example, the security articles can applied
9 to an object by use of a release layer. Figure 5 shows security article 10 with a release layer
10 62 formed on substrate 14. The release layer 62 is of a suitable type to allow security article
11 10 to be removed therefrom during the application process, such as by a hot-stamping
12 process. The release layer 62 may be a polymeric material such as polyvinyl chloride,
13 polystyrene, chlorinated rubber, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer, nitrocellulose,
14 methyl methacrylate, acrylic copolymers, fatty acids, waxes, gums, gels, and mixtures
15 thereof. The release layer is coupled to a carrier structure 64, which can be part of various
16 manufacturing belts or other processing structures that assist in transferring security article
17 10 to the final structural element.

18 As shown in Figure 6, the release layer is removed when security article 10 has been
19 applied to an object such as by hot-stamping, and the security article is coupled to a carrier
20 substrate 66 by way of an adhesive layer 68. The carrier substrate 66 may take the form of
21 the final structural object to which security article 10 is to be bonded, such as those objects
22 discussed above. The materials forming carrier substrate 66 can be selected from plastics,
23 cellulose, composites, polyester films, PET sheets, mylar sheets, cellophane, polypropylene,
24 paper, rag/cotton, combinations thereof, and the like. The material of adhesive layer 68 can
25 be selected from acrylic-based polymers, UV activated adhesives, ethylene vinyl acetate,
26 polyamides, and the like.

1 Figures 7-8 depict the method and final structure of affixing a security article, such
2 as security article 30, to a carrier substrate 66 through a hot-stamping process. Figure 7
3 shows security article 30 with a release layer 62 formed on one side of a light transmissive
4 substrate 24, such as an acrylic coating with an interference pattern formed thereon. The
5 substrate 24 may be composed of other materials such as those discussed above relative to
6 substrate 14, including polystyrene, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl chloride, and the like. The
7 release layer 62 is formed on the side opposite from optical coating 16 on the interference
8 pattern, and is attached to a carrier structure 64. The release layer 62 allows security article
9 30, including substrate 24, absorber layer 18, dielectric layer 20, and reflector layer 22, to be
10 released from carrier structure 64 during the hot-stamping process.

11 Generally, carrier structure 64 can be composed of various materials with various
12 thicknesses which are known by those skilled in the art. For example, when carrier structure
13 64 is formed of PET, the thickness preferably ranges from about 10 μm to about 75 μm .
14 Other materials and thickness ranges are applicable in light of the teachings contained herein.

15 Furthermore, the thickness of light transmissive substrate 24, when taking the form
16 of an acrylic material, can range from about 3 μm to about 20 μm with an embossed surface.
17 Generally, substrate 24 should have a lower melting point or glass transition temperature
18 than the optical coating, while being transparent.

19 Prior to hot-stamping, an adhesive layer 68 is formed on reflector layer 22, with the
20 adhesive layer having a thickness of about 2 μm to about 20 μm . As shown in Figure 8, the
21 release layer and carrier structure are removed when security article 30 has been applied to
22 an object such as a carrier substrate 66 by hot-stamping, with security article 30 being
23 coupled to carrier substrate 66 by way of adhesive layer 68. The bonding of adhesive layer
24 68 against carrier substrate 66 occurs as a heated metal stamp (not shown) comes into contact
25 with carrier structure 64. The heated metal stamp simultaneously forces adhesive layer 68
26 against carrier substrate 66 while heating adhesive layer 68 to more effectively bond to
carrier substrate 66. Furthermore, the heated metal stamp softens release layer 62 thereby

1 aiding in releasing security article 30 from carrier structure 64 which is subsequently
2 discarded. Once security article 30 has been attached to carrier substrate 66, the image
3 produced by security article 30 is viewed from substrate 24 toward optical coating 16.

4 The following examples are given to illustrate the present invention, and are not
5 intended to limit the scope of the invention.

6 Example 1

7 Optical coatings composed of color shifting flakes in a polymeric vehicle were
8 formed by a drawdown process on light transmissive substrates composed of PET films
9 containing a holographic image. The drawdown vehicle included two parts lacquer/catalyst
10 and one part color shifting flakes. The color shifting flakes utilized had color shifting
11 properties of green-to-magenta, blue-to-red, and magenta-to-gold.
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Example 2

1 A color shifting optical coating having a three-layer design was formed on an
2 embossed transparent film to produce a security article. The optical coating was formed on
3 the flat surface of the transparent film on the side opposite from the embossed surface. The
4 optical coating was formed by depositing an absorber layer composed of chromium on the
5 flat surface of the transparent film, depositing a dielectric layer composed of magnesium
6 fluoride on the absorber layer, and depositing a reflector layer of aluminum on the dielectric
7 layer.

8 Alternatively, the aluminum layer can be deposited so that it is transparent. This
9 would allow printed information on an object to be read underneath the optical coating.
10 Further, the reflector layer can alternatively be composed of a magnetic material. Such a
11 magnetic feature in the color shifting component when added to the holographic component
12 would give three independent security features to the security article.

13 The embossed film and optical coating forming the security article can be rigidly
14 affixed to a carrier substrate, or can be attached to a release layer so that the security article
15 can be hot stamped to a surface of an object. In addition, the hot stamped image of the color
16 shifting thin film can be in the form of a pattern, as for example, dots, lines, logos, or other
17 images. This pattern of optically variable effects will add an even greater degree of
18 deterrence to counterfeiting.

19 The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing
20 from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered
21 in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore,
22 indicated by the appended claims rather than by the forgoing description. All changes which
23 come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within
24 their scope.

25 What is claimed and desired to be secured by United States Letters Patent is:
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